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The Victorian Era

terially changed. What changes there might have been, affecting not only the velopment of England but the future of other countries, it is impossible to ray; but it is certain that they would have been important, and likely that they would not have tended to advance the general cause of civilization.

At the death of William IV in 1837, England was in a somewhat chaotic and disorderly state. The people were just recovering from the effects of a storm-andstress period, which had affected all civilized countries: first, through the French revolution, with its amazing theories and events, and second, through the no less astonishing and disturbing ascendency of Napoleon. The fact that the heir to the English threne was a young girl was viewed, therefore, with more or less disquiet by the statesmen of England, and when the Archbishop of Canterbury and when the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Marquis of Conyngham, Lord Chamberiain, started, in the dead hush of a sikhs, who are among the best soldiers of ginning of Victoria's reign—and that was, the native army, removes the great danger by the way, a time in which the mass of the last fifty years. It is another name beriain, started, in the dead hush of a what a few years of unalloyed happiness. summer night, to convey to Victoria the we that she was Queen of England, the ormer was in all probability earnestly raying, and the latter as ardently wish-England might come safely brough her relga, whether it chanced to It's account one important

Catories L. Greden . . . the the fancies at a port; an

837, is one of them. The grave messen-ered England's first great war for selfssi, is one of them. The grades and the young gers arrived at 5 o'clock, and the young preservation—the Crimean war. The first creature whom they met standing awed after years of Victoria's rule had been, die Ages was no more there. The beacons who concerned himself much with details die Ages was no more there. The beacons and motives. Palmerston, Peel, Disraell, and tremulous in the morning light, might compared with those preceding her acday which was coming to the realm of which she was the inexperienced and were quick to seize upon the analogy.

The early events of Victoria's reign are also significant, in the light of subsequent events, and, of the great movements of which they were but the foreshadowing. The first of any importance was the passing of the Kingdom of Hanover to the Queen's uncle, the Duke of Cumberland. Hanover being under the Salic law, a soman could not inherit; and the Jacobites were robbed of one argument which they had cherished-that the Hanoverian dynasty were not true English kings, since they still retained German possessions from which they had come. Anyone who reads the Scotch Jacobite songs, with their scathing references to the "wee, wee German lairdie," will see how repugnant this German origin was to the lovers of the Stuarts. But Victoria not only owned Stuarts as her ancestors; she Hanover

Before the end of the first fortnight of the Young Queen's reign various remissions of capital punishment were secured and the use of the pillery abolished. Cocidence though it may have been, it is odd that almost the first official act of Victoria should have been to give her royal assent to the abolition of cruel and unnecessary punishment. A month after her accession to the throne, the first electric telegraph was laid. Ethical and material progress were together advanced in the first days of the reign of Victoria.

From the first the young Queen and her chosen husband, Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, were identified with humanitarian and progressive movements. Among the first public acts of the latter was to preside over a meeting at Exeter Hail to promote the abelition of the slave trade. The | so far as the closing of the cotton mills International Copyright Bill was one of the innovations which came in with the of the factory towns. The abolition of new sovereign. The laws allowing im- slavery in the United States, the emanprisonment for debt were early abolished. and the Fleet and Marshalsen, those historic abodes of misery and infamy, were closed five years after the Queen's accession to the throne. Not long after two in three eventful years. During these movements toward liberty of thought in years, too, the Queen was visited by the religious matters were successfully car- deepest personal sorrow which ever darkried through; one was the secession of ened her life. The death of the Prince the Free Kirk of Scotland from the Estab- | Consort cast a gloom not only over the lished Church; the other, the passing of royal household, but over all England, the Dissenters' Chapels Bill, for confirm- and the fact that his personal character ing the possession of religious endowments in the hands of Dissenters. It was is perhaps the strongest proof of the during these years, too, that the great success with which he filled his very diffireligious agitation at Oxford took place, cult position. The husband of a queen lending, in 1845, with Dr. Newman's join- must perforce be a man of rare tact and ing the Catholic Church. During these years, too, the movement for free trade ! assumed definite and great proportions, and the Corn Law agitation, which was greater. going on all through the early period of the young Queen's reign, was one of its sort, and the marriage, some two years lution was not formulated; Biblical criti-

strongest manifestations. Less directly connected with Victoria. but part of the general stir and growth of things, was the gradual and steady ing through its experience with the Comexpansion of the British Empire. That mune and with Bismarck, but England of the human race were destined to ever-

an air of permanence, that it can hardly be realized that most of these conditions have been brought about, and many of the colonies themselves gained or greatly enlarged, duing the reign of one sovereign. At the time of Victoria's accession India and Canada were the only really important possessions of the British Crown in foreign lands, unless Jamaica may be considered one. The prosperity of Australia and New Zealand, the acquisition of the Burmese peninsula, the marvelous and mushroom-like development of South Africa, the thorough organization of the Indian Government, the opening up of China, all have come 'o pass within the lifetime of one ruler. Doubtless the wise legislation which gave England free trade has had something to do with this successful gathering of many nations under one flag. The radical changes which this involved made the prosperity of England dependent upon that of her colonies, and thus welded the Empire together as no mere authority and the long-continued rule of one sovercould have done. The mistake made in the case of the thirteen American colonles was not repeated. From the first, too, the tendency of the age has been the present size and strength of the Britand this is no small matter in the ruling in the history of the world which afforded of Oriental countries. In a land like India, where a dozen different religious and sibilities of united action among men of sub-religious have their votaries, not only The reign of Queen Victoria, from its in one country, but in the same prov-unprecedented length and eventfulness, incc, the same community, often in the length through the streets of London on offers to the historian a field unusually same house, any attempt to favor one fascinating. Never before in the history form of faith at the expense of another of the world has there been so marvelous would produce revolution. It is fortunate a period as that known as the Victorian for her power, therefore, that the Queen Era, within the lifetime of one sovereign: has never been a bigoted or intolerant and it may never again happen in all the sovereign. In this, as in many other centuries to come. The changes which things, she has been is accord with the have taken place in Great Britain and in spirit of the age, which has tended althe world during this reign of more than ways toward individual freedom; and danger Mindus, Sfkhs, Sou-home. The steady progress of inventive of Wales have three sons and a daughter, sixty years have been largely due to the transition stage in white she has given her own allegiance to the form of faith called the Established (Church, she has not striven to efface among her subjects all other forms of faith or no-faith. For the rest, the enterpolation of the British Empire is not to the mid-years of the nine-face and during this reign of more than sixty years have been largely due to the white she has given her own allegiance to the form of faith called the Established (Church, she has not striven to efface among her subjects all other forms of faith or no-faith. For the rest, the enterpolation of the British Empire is not to the form of faith or no-faith. For the rest, the enterpolation of the British Empire is not to the form of faith called the Established (Church, she has not striven to efface among her subjects all other forms of faith or no-faith. For the rest, the enterpolation of the British Empire is not to the form of faith called the Established (Church, she has not striven to efface among her subjects all other forms of faith or no-faith. For the rest, the enterpolation of the British Empire is not the form of faith called the Established (Church, she has not striven to efface among her subjects all other forms of faith or no-faith. For the rest, the enterpolation of the British Empire is not the form of faith called the Established (Church, she has not striven to efface among her subjects all other forms of faith called the Established (Church, she has not striven to efface among her subjects all other forms of faith called the Established (Church, she has not striven to efface among her subjects all other forms of faith called the Established (Church, she has not striven to efface among her subjects all other forms of faith called the Established (Church, she has not striven to efface among her subjects and the increased production of all sorts of goods, made living more comfortable of forms of faith called the Established (Church, she has given her own allegiance to the faith teenth century, or had the Queen been to be traced directly to her influence, name. Men who were hereditary enemies of the reign of Victoria, for most of the unworthy of her high position, the hisunworthy of her high position, the hisexcept in so far as her personal dignity

were in that pageant and did not cut each reforms which have made the world a

the Empire were being street and and

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out great problems of war or diplomacy; but with the year 1854 there began an- the world, linking the jewels of empire childlike ruler. The people, at any rate, other epoch. The proclamation of war appeared on March 28; during the year there as a chain of fire was wont to be seen clava. Inkerman, the Tchernaya-names painted blue and clothed in skins of wild which mean little to the present genera- beasts wished to celebrate a victory or tion, but to those who waited for news of warn of the approach of danger. significance. Finally came the Peace Jubi- | there, but the spirit of today moved ice, in the new wonder of the Crystal Pai- within. The central figure of the whole | temporaries to be, ace; and there was time once more to consider the peaceful, though hardly less perifated Franklin expedition arrived; Liv-Ingstone returned from Africa and was feted and welcomed; there was a farewell concert by the "Swedish Nightingale," Jenny Lind, whose magical power over the hearts of those who heard her is now only a memory and a name.

But this brief peaceful interval was not to last. In February, 1857, came the news had not even a birthright in the detested tidings of revolt, massacre, fruitless bravof the Indian mutiny, and the sinister ery, secret assassination, came with every ship from the East. Curiously enough, with the coincidence which may be observed in such times of tension. numerous calamities not due to human agency are to be noted about this time. There was an earthquake along the coast of the Mediterranean in which ten thousand lives were lost; there was a terrible mine explosion; there were fires and shipwrecks. Along with the mutiny came attempts by European assassins to take the lives of kings. An emigrant steamer was burned at sea, with fearful loss of life, and a troopship having on board some Madras regiments mysteriously dis-

appeared. The events of the war in America did not directly concern England, except in caused suffering among the workingmen cipation of the serfs in Russia, and the devotion to the affairs of her people and treaty between Great Britain and the of her family, have been an uplifting United States for the abolition of the African slave trade, all came about withcaused him to be so universally mourned strength of character, and when the of Victoria, it would be possible to write queen is the idol of her people the re- a volume; for the alneteenth century has

Following the death of the Prince Conlater, of the Prince of Wales and the cism was unheard of; people in general Princess Alexandra of Denmark, coine believed that the world was made in six several uneventful years. France was go- days-by magic, just six thousand years enormous, and the conditions which premarked some progressive step in Vicpretty much where it was in the time of the shadow of a throne, King

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Oxford and Cambridge are abolished; education bills are passed in 1879 and 1872; Stanley returns from Africa and is awarded the Royal Geographical Society's medal: London University admits women to degrees; Disraeli becomes Earl of Beaconsfield; Gladstone works zealously for the welfare of p raccuted Bulgarians; and the Afghan and Zulu wars occupy the army abroad. During all these years the Queen becomes less and less inclined to take active part in public life, though, upon occasion, she exerts an influence which is perhaps the stronger for the fact that it is used but seldom. This long period of comparative tranquillity ended with the Diamond Jubilee,

an event of unsurpassed significance and rplendor. As the coronation of Victoria rallied to her support the warring forces of her realm, and began the work of unit ing them in the common task of making England great, the Diamond Jubiled showed the results of that work. The tendency of the age was coward unity; eign, and that sovereign a woman of great tact and conscientiousness, favored that tendency in England, and has resulted in so magnificent an object lesson of the posdifferent blood, traditions, and tendencies. June 23, 1897, was an epitome of the British Empire. There were troops from the South Africa; men black, brown, yellow, and white; turbaned Mohammedans and civilized and savage, gentle and flerce,

Soon after these minor wars for empire gone. The city officials, the guardsmen, came that which might almost be considthe city, and a chain of fire ran round from West to East and West again, just came in quick succession Sebastopol, Bala. on the hills of Britain when savages the war in 1854-55 were full of dreadful shell of all the life of the past was gorgeous, bejeweled, flashing pagent was a little, tired-looking, sad-faced woman lous, affairs of scier . News of the ill- dressed in black-not blazing with jewels and clothed in gay colors, as were the beautiful; no longer delighting in power, eut, for all that, the outward sign of the Empire of England. That is the heart of the analogy. The power of today moves that one quiet figure than in all the clanking majesty of some provincial king who might have made his royal progress through the narrow, unclean streets of necessarily to be thought of apart. the diminutive London of eight hundred

The rater of England today wields a power not personal in the sense of being exerted for merely selfish ends. The establishment of constitutional monarchy made despotism impossible, and no caprice, or intrigue, or false step of a sovereign can today destroy the liberty of England. But in another sense the power of such a sovereign is personal, for upon the character of the Queen, as has been seen in this review of her reign, much of the prosperity of her realm depended. One need only consider what would have happened had she been less conscientious, less tactful, less true a woman than she was, to see that any bad induence exerted by her must have sunk into the character of her people like a poison. Her example as a wife and mother her force through all the sixty years of her extraordinary reign. Her interest in progress, in education, moral and social reforms, schemes for promoting the welfare of the people, have tended toward the upbuilding of a prosperous nation; and it may be said in general that when England has made blunders in public matters and in foreign policy, they have been the mistakes of the officers of the Government, or of popular sentiment, and

not of the Queen. Of the progress of literature, and of reforms of various kinds, during the reign quirements of that position are still been proverbial for its great and most quietly effected changes in all lines of thought. In 1837, Darwin's theory of ev-

movemen were employed to drag sledges loaded with ere, crawling on their hands and knees through narrow passages. The chimney sweep, pitiful little waif of humanity, doomed to occasional smothering in smoke, was still in existence; the abuses of which Dickens wrote with such burning indignation were still darkening the land, in workhouse, debt prison, and private school. Children toiled in factoriest isborrors worked for a mere pittance, and nearly starved when the price of corn went up a trille; absolute, horizible misery and destitution existed in all the corners of the chief men of influence in the fold world. We all know that a British totion existed in all the corners of the chief men of influence in the fold world. We all know that a British totion existed in all the corners of the regime of great affairs be done to the fine and the prevent Queen Victor of the fold met prevent Queen Victor of the state and the prevent Queen Victor of the proposed to drag sledges in and diplomatic knowledge and finesse of the former of the day has utilized the political and diplomatic knowledge and finesse of the former erince of twales, by making him a special, though unofficial, envey to some foreign court.

Edward VII receives the Crown at what it is to come Representative Lacey was Dolliver's chief opponent for the honor of filling the vacancy caused by the death of Sonator Gear, and was very nearly successful. Representative Hepburn was a candidate against Gear, and was very nearly successful. Representative Hepburn was a candidate against Gear, and was very nearly successful. Representative Hepburn was a candidate against Gear, and was very nearly successful. Representative Hepburn was a candidate against Gear, and was very nearly successful. Representative Hepburn was a candidate against Gear, and was very nearly successful. Representative Hepburn was a candidate against Gear, and was very nearly successful. Representative Hepburn was a candidate against Gear, and was very nearly successful. Representative Hepburn w toward tolerance in matters of religion; ish Empire. There have been few events | realm of England; and the sluggishness of conservative aristocracy, the selfishness of hereditary privilege, the blindness of prejudice and careless thicking, allowed the rich to pass by on the other side. When the young Queen was crowned in Westminster Abbey the country was on the eye of a better time. Sturdy reformers and conscientious men were working. Orient, from Australia, from Canada, from against great odds, to bring about changes in the laws directly concerning the people. and by the better government of the coloregiments of Cockneys and Highland nics, a door was opened for the more en-Scots; men of every faith and every caste, terprising and determined among the poor to escape from their hard conditions at

is simply ent Physicales harmony ic will be so

clothed in costumes handed down from the Middle Ages; but the soul of the Middle Ages; but the soul and motives. Palmerston, Peel, Disraell, thes to the atmosphere of a court. Vice shrank looked beyond these toward the end in view. Gladatone, who was perhaps the most characteristic figure of the middle century, was troubled by a twofold nature, ideal and practical. The practical side of him saw the expediency of a thing; the idealistic side saw something else. Hence he was always worried over aspects which did not occur to others; and he was sensitive to the opinion of the people in a way which it did not occur to his con-

It was a fortunate chance which brought Victoria to the throne, a girl-queen, with all the advantage of wise and experienced advisers and all the influence possessed queens of the Middle Ares: no longer by a reatle, virtuous, and high-souled woman. Thus, for England, there was the double good of a governing power which was competent and sagacious, and must be in general accord with the allently; it does not need great pomp and spirit of the people, and a titular sovercommotion; and there was more power in eign of a character which commanded admiration. The people thus had a gov ernment to respect and an ideal to admire and reverence; and the two were not

England's New Ruler.

Americans will not fail to remembe that the new King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India enjoys the distinction of being the only British monarch who ever has visited America. The nearest approach to anything of the kind was in the case of his maternal grandfather, the Duke of Kent, who as a youth served for some time in the British fleet engaged against us in the War of the Beyolution, and who was here also after the peace. His portrait appears in the wellknown historical picture of "Lady Washington's Reception." On different occasions the King's brothers, the Duke of Connaught and the late Duke of Albany made tours of the States, while His Majesty's sister, Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyle, raw something of us at the time when her husband was Governor-General of Canada. So the present generation of and three hundred million subjects are the Guelphs is not unfamiliar with the country and people of their kindred on this side of the Atlantic.

When King Edward was born, November 9, 1841, the Greek war of independence and the death of Byron were recent memories, William IV and George IV were creatures of but yesterday, Louis Philippe was King of the French, and Louis Napoleon not much better than a nameless adventurer. Thus this prince who was a sturdy little boy before the revolution of 1848, and an intelligent, observing lad when the Crimean war broke out, bas witnessed and pondered over all the great events of history that have marked the evolution of modern civilization for half century. He has seen the rise, glory, seesy, and extinction of the Third Empire in France; the birth of the German Empire, the Indian mutiny with all its horrors, the Commune in Paris with its results, the American civil, the Austro-Prussian, the Franco-Prussian, the Russo-Turkish, the Greek, the Spanish, and a

host of lesser wars.

coaches were flourishing where railways Edward VII has been by no means an now cover the land with a network of uninterested spectator of the world's ricel; when people wanted to go to Amer- movements. Largely, his time and attenica they went by sailing vessel; there were tion has been absorbed by the duties no sewing machines and no factories; which his illustrious mother's widowhood printing presses were worked by hand; and disinclination for social life since cooking stoven were uncommon, and most | the Prince Consort's death in 1861 have of the common people in the United King- imposed upon him. But, though strict dom of Great Britain and Ireland did not in his abstention from party or European know how to read. In those days the peas-ants of England lived in miserable juide that there are few, if any, better equipped thatched buts, scarcely better than those or abler politicians in Great Britain or occupied by their ancestors several hun- on the Continent. It is well understood dred years before; women and children in diplomatic circles that in more than worked in coal mines, often living there one international emergency the Prime as well, and seldem seeing daylight; the Minister of the day has utilized the po-

bellion in the event of a Russian advance. be found on the earth, and put them into with the spirit of the nineteenth. He fought the fight and never flinched from At about the same time, too, octposts of one ark, and keep them there for forty was part of South Africa has not a harmighty God to station her, until, in the s in which course of life's battle, it came her time shich have to fall by the shaft of the unerring traditions archer, Death. Peace to her pure soul!

> Many respectful and delicate tributes ... this case. One of the tendencies of are being and will be paid to the memory England constitutional monarchy. The years has been to look at the end rather but among them all we venture to say buildings remained, but the old spirit was than at the means. This comes of the that none will be found to compare in largeness of view belonging to a time in beauty of diction, or in comprehensivewhich problems are tremendous and very ness of thought and expression, with the complicated. Gladstone was the only man following, written by the Hon. Frederic

chame-faced from her un-

shame-faced from her uncongenial presence. Her immediate predecessors had not made virtue lashionable. George III meant well, but as he always lacked intelligence and sometimes reason his example counts for little.

"Perhaps there has been more glory in a sixty-year serimon of beautiful life than there will be in high-councing epitaphs recalling the greatness of the Empress-Queen. The moral tane of the world has been raised by Victoria's example; good women the world over will bless her memory for enhancing the dignity of their sex.

"To us of the United States she was a loyal friend. We shall not soon forget that her coyal hand mitigated the brutality of her Minister's pen when our national life trembled in the ball-ance. She then carned the benediction promised proceemakers.

cemulers.

If much blood was shed during her reign and just of land and gold drove her Government o indefendible adventures, we must remember a small was her real anthority. Her sceptre a budge of everything but power; her crown a perceed fletion which Elizabeth would have

The world already knows that the grea departed Queen of Great Britain and Ireland and Empress of India was at once a statesmanof commanding ability and a singularly true and honest domestic character, setting the example of healthy and homely womanhood, wifehood, and motherhood to the whole world. It is not so generally known that she was also an artist and a scholar of high rank. She was seventy-two years of age when she began the study of Hindoostani, which for some years past she had been able to write and speak fluently, using that language exclusively on the occasions when she received visiting Indian princes, and in conversation with her Indian attendants. It was this accomplishment, among other things, which so endeared the Empress to her tributary Maharajahs and Rajahs, and imbued them with that feeling of personal loyalty to Her Majesty which has been a bulwark to British power in Asia.

But yesterday a sorrowing Empire and world were weeping and saying, "God bless and save Queen Victoria!" Today, Edward the Seventh reigns over the United Kingdom and the British Empire. singing: "God save the King!"

The Subsidy Grab. (From the Philadelphia Record.) The job will have to go over. In the Fifty

seventh Congress there will be a larger Republic majority and unlimited time in which to w opposition. The appropriation bills and the war tax reduction measure now have the right of way. The Army bill has not yet been finally disposed of. These measures are likely to fully occupy the attention of Congress until March 4.

Lynching.

(From the Baltimore Sun.) Lynching is as had as it ever was, but it is to e feared that it will sease to attract the at tention of Northern moralists, now that it can not be represented as an exclusively Southern sin. The inspiration to its denunciation in the past was largely sectional and party hate. To the brudshile dislike of lawless violence was added the enjoyment of abuse of the Southern neighbor and it is to be feared that without the latter the former will prove a weak incentive.

No Better Tribute.

(From the St. Louis Globe-Democrat,) History will record that Victoria the Good ele

CAPITOL NOTES AND GOSSIP.

Senator Dolliver's Seat .- "Senator Dolliver's retention of his seat in the Sen ate depends a good deal upon the decision of the Iowa Supreme Court on the bi-aunual election constitutional amendment. said Representative Haugen of lowa this morning. "If the amendment is upheld as passed by the Legislature Senator Dolliver will, of course, remain in the Senate, for the Legislature now elected, which will hold over, is favorable to him. Should It be decided that the technical flaws in the amendment as drawn up invalidate it, that will make the election of a new Leg-

largement of the British Rupire is nat have gone across the British Change and more gone across the British Change and more gone across the British Change and the British Rupine is nat a many and the state of the British Rupine is nat a many and the state of the British Rupine is nat the British Rupine is nat a many and the British Rupine is nat and a many and the British Rupine is nat a many and the British Rupine is nat a many and the British Rupine is native arms and the British Rupine is native arms and the British Rupine is native arms and the British Rupine is not a many and the British Rupine is native arms and the British Rupine is native and the British Rupine is native and the British Rupine is native arms and the British Rupine is native arms and the British Rupine is native and the British Rupine is native arms and the British Rupine is native arms and the British Rupine is native arms and the British Rupine is native and what a few years of unalloyed happiness this noble lady was to be permitted.

But she was a good and true soldier. She fought the fight and never flinched from tales would be very funny. But I won't for appropriate legislation to prevent an improper apportionment of the member-Mr. Robinson of Nebraska is in a position also to tell interesting and amusing tales about me."

> Capitol Building Improvements. An extension of the Capitol Building on California to Investigate the Conthe east front is being informally discussed in committee. Nothing definite has been decided upon, but a large number of sketch plans have been prepared by the Capitol architects, and have been presented to the committee for consideration. The purpose of the improvement is to obtain more space for committee rooms for the House and Sanate, particularly the House. In the latest plans submitted six-ty-five rooms are provided for, ample for the needs of both House and Senate for

Recently a new bust was the Senate lobby. It is of Andrew John-

Washington man.
A bust of the late Vice President Hobart has been authorized, the selection of the sculptor having been left to Mrs. Ho-bart. The work is now under way in the studio of T. Edwin Elwell. It will also be beroic size and marble, and will probably be placed in the Senate Chamber.

The Death Penalty in Kansas 'Kansas should come out flat-footed either for or against capital punishment," said Representative Curtis yesterday. "There is too much shilly-shallying about the present laws on criminal nunishment expecially the punishment of the higher crimes. Kansas is neither one thing nor the other, and shirks most woefully its duty toward the community in respect of law breakers. The present method of of law breakers. The present method of disposing of criminals condemned to death is inadequate in the extreme and illogi
"The faculty of Princeton University accal. In the State penitentiaries now there are about 500 convicts under sentence of death, a sentence which under the present arrangement will never be the present arrangement will never be carried out upon them. They represent the aggregate of murderous criminals condemned to suffer the life penalty during a period of about thirty years. Within that time there have been few, if any, hangings within the State. The present law operates thus: The criminal convicted of murder in the open court is consigned for one year to the penitentiary. After that year is up the Governor of the State is at liberty to sign the man's death warrant. If a criminal has any influential rant. If a criminal has any influential friends at all he can indefinitely stay the Governor's action. Hence it is a long time since the death penalty has been in licted, and the murderers, hold-ups, and sandbaggers have collected within the prison walls. No Governor of this day who knows but little, if anything, of the cases would put his name to the death warrant in any one of them. I believe in capital punishment for some crimes, and I believe also that the judge and jury before whom the case is tried should pro-nounce the final judgment and see that it vulsion of feeling has come about, probably through this Leavenworth lynching. Where there is no death penalty pre-scribed by law, the people take the mat-

e circumstances warrant.
"The lynching has already had a salutary offect, for a bill is now before the State Legislature which proposes a re-establishment of capital punishment, with the power in the hands of the

er into their own hands when they think

Warren of Wyoming, as he paced the It caught are by a boy dropping a match Marble Room of the Senate yesterday. The Wyoming Seuntor .- Senator wore a pleased smile. He bore in his hand a telegraph slip bearing the words, The Legislature has elected you United States Senator, only three votes going against you. Senator Warren has served one term of

two years, one of six, and is now chosen for six years more.

Their Disadvantag

(From the New York Evening Post.)

Both England and Germany may acquire all
the skill, and adopt all the appliances, that
American producers are using with such remarkable effect, but neither of them has the raw material in such abundance and so conveniently

CRITICISING THE CENSUS.

Declaration That It is a Political Device in Maryland.

FREDERICK, Md., Jan. 32.-In an interview on the subject of an extra session of the General Assembly, L. Victor

Baughman said today: "I feel that Governor Smith should have the endorsement of his party on all great questions affecting the interests of the people and that it should not be expected of the Governor to attempt to force such a matter upon the citizens of the State The people always respect a man who is bold enough to advocate what he thinks to be right, and, therefore, if the Demo-

King reigns but does not govern. But this fact did not prevent Queen Victoria from being personally potent in the councils of the nation or of Europe, and will not necessarily stand in the way of her son's achieving a like power.

The new king is succeeded as Prince of Wales by his surviving son, George, hitherto known as Duke of York, who was born June 3, 1835, and married July 6. 1823, to the Princess Victoria Mary, daughter of the Duke of Teck, and of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, sister of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, sister of the Princess Mary of Cambridge, sister of the Duke of Cambridge, and first cousin of the late sovereign. The Prince and Princess of Wales have three sons and a daughter, so that the direct succession is already fairly well provided for.

The King-Emperor whose rising star

A PARIS FAIR ENQUIRY.

duct of Commissioners.

SACRAMENTO, Cal., Jan. 22 .- The State Assembly today decided to investigate the California Paris Fair Commission, against which charges of wastefulness and incompetence have been made. The resolution provided for a thorough investigation of all the transactions of the commission, in-cluding the expenditures made and the award of medals.

Among the charges made are that the commissioners were seldom at their posts, sistants were raised without cause: that son, made in Carrara marble, heroic size medals which cost a small sum were sold for \$50, and that offers of medals were made to Californians who did not exhibit. it was charged also that the commissioners wasted money in entertainments, while they neglected to furnish and maintain hendquarters creditable to the State.

No attempt, it is charged, was made to furnish information to strangers, and

even Californians secured no courtesies. The investigation promises to disclose some lively scandals.

PRINCETON MEN NOT COMING.

The Invitation of the Innuguration Committee Declined.

PRINCETON, N. J., Jan. 22.-The facuity of Princeton has declined the invitation extended to It to have the university represented in the inaugural parade in Washington on March 4. The follow-

knowledge with thanks the invitation to send a body of students to represent this university in the inaugural parade and ball at Washington on March 4, 1991. "We feel obliged to decline the invita-

attention to their present duties and by mastering the studies which will enable them to understand the principles on which our institutions are founded."

MINERS IN GREAT PERIL.

A Fire at a Colliery Endangers Hundreds of Lives.

WILKESBARRE, Pa., Jan. 22.- The lives of 450 men were imperiled in the Babylon colliery at Duryea this morning, whe the breaker was destroyed by fire. The mine was working with a full complement of men when the fire broke out, and as it of men when the fire broke out, and as it at first looked as if the flames could be controlled no alarm was sent to them. At last, when the flames spread beyond the efforts of the workers the alarm was sounded. Some of the men were in the lowest veins, 800 feet below the surface and a mile from the foot of the shrft. A rush for safety followed. The men on the upper lifts got out safely, but several of those from the distant parts of the mine were affected by the smoke before mine were affected by the an they reached the surface. All, however escaped:

spread very rapidly. The breaker boys all got out. The fire burned flercely for three hours. The loss is \$125,000, with in-surance amounting to \$110,000. The fire will throw 700 men and boys out of work for several months.

> The Good Man's Joke. (From the Albany Journal.)

(From the Albany Journal.)
Two gentlemen of the cloth were stainling on a corner. Evidently they were talking about the extra services to be held during this week of prayer.
"I authorpate a great awakening in my church," said the first speaker.
"My people never go to sleen." said the second.
"Ah there comes my car," replied the first, and they parted company.